

0. After- My present count (January 15, 1912), five months after leaving the altitudes, gives 5,680,000.

OTHER.

No.	Duration of residence	Nationality	Red blood corpuscles
1	3 months	Englishman	8,800,000
2	3 months	Indian	8,900,000
3	2 years 5 months	American	8,900,000
4	Some months	Indian	7,340,000
5	Some months	Indian	8,320,000
6	Some years	Indian	8,720,000
7	Some months	Indian	8,900,000
8	2 years	Indian	(Hb. 100 %) 7,360,000
9	4 months	German	(Hb. 95 %) 6,610,000
10	6 months	American	5,840,000
11	2 years	American	(Hb. 90 %) 8,800,000
12	Some months	Indian	(Hb. 90 %) 8,640,000
13	Some years	Indian	(Hb. 85 %) 9,680,000
14	2 years	Indian	(Hb. 95 %) 9,040,000
			(Hb. 100 %) 9,040,000

THE DISTRIBUTION OF *GLOSSINA LONGI-PENNIS* (CORTI, 1895).

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AND

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Introductory.—We bring forward this brief note on the distribution of *Glossina longipennis* (Corti, 1895), in accordance with the promises of one of us to Major Powell, R.A.M.C., and to Captain Kelly, R.E., who found the flies in question while exploring, in different directions, the country between the Nile and Lake Rudolf.

The discovery of *G. longipennis* in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is interesting, firstly, because it extends the known distribution of the fly to almost 33°30' longitude east of Greenwich, and, secondly, because it strongly supports Balfour's view, enunciated in 1906, that some day this fly would be found on the upper reaches of the Sobat. Balfour's opinion originated after making inquiries about tsetse flies from the members of Macmillan's expedition, which resulted in his suspecting the region south of Nasser (about 8° north latitude) as being that in which *G. longipennis* might probably exist. Further, the fact that this tsetse is mostly a night feeder, and is frequently met with in desert places, has resulted in rather a lack of knowledge as to its distribution. To-day all species of Wiedemann's genus, Glossina, must be regarded with suspicion, as the number associated with the spread of sleeping sickness in man appears to be slowly increasing. Thus Macfie has indicated that there may be a new form of the disease in West Africa, and has hinted that this may be associated with some species other than *G. palpalis* and *G. morsitans*. It is therefore valuable to know the distribution of *G. longipennis*.

but of the various species as accurately as possible.

Historical and Geographical.—*Glossina longipennis* was first discovered in June, 1893, by:—

11. Captain Vittorio Bottego on the banks of the River Welmal in Abyssinia. (This river is a tributary of the well-known River Juba.) The specimen he found was a male.

In 1894 Greenfield found two males and one

(4) In 1893 Captain Haslam met with one male on the Sukaki River in British East Africa. The exact locality was near the junction of the Tavo and Sabaki.

(5) In 1963 Captain Greig captured one male and one female near Kibwezi on the Uganda Railway.

(6) In 1910 Captain Ford discovered one made on the shores of Lake Baringo, and (7) Woodman one female on the Tsavo River in British East Africa.



MAP
of the
KNOWN DISTRIBUTION
of
GLOSSINA LONGIPALPIS
CORTI 1895

female in Somaliland, but did not indicate the locality, which makes the exact determination of the distribution very difficult.

(3) In 1895 C. V. A. Peel found a female in Western Somaliland in the country between Bur Fur-h and Biarmuddo, north of Mount Kuldush and east of the Daghatto River, which is a tributary of the Webi Shebelle.

and in the same year (8) Drake-Bröckman drew attention to its existence on the Juba River.

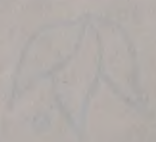
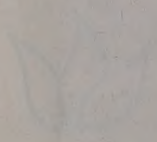
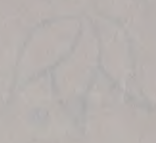
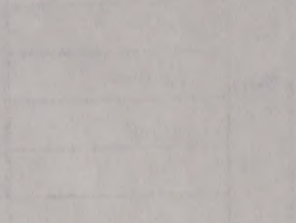
(2) In 1912 Neave found numbers in the dry, semi-desert, thorn-scrub of the section of the Uganda Railway between Voi and Makindu.

Occurrence in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.—This year specimens of male *G. longipennis* have been given to us by Major Powell, R.A.M.C. and by

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Captain Kelly, R.E., who found them in the country between the Nile and Lake Rudolf.

(10) Major Powell found his specimen in the country east of the River Kideppo, i.e., about 5° 50' north latitude and about 33° 30' east of Greenwich.

(11) Captain Kelly found his specimen just south of 6° north latitude and about 34° 60' east of Greenwich, in the country three miles south of Moro Kinod.

This is the first occasion on which *G. longipennis* has been recorded in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

Distribution.—From the above it will be observed that the known area of distribution of *G. longipennis* extends, excluding Greenfield's vague localization, from about 6° north to about 4° south latitude, and from about 33° to about 47° longitude east of Greenwich (vide map). This area includes the following political divisions: British East Africa, the south and west of Italian Somaliland, the southern part of Abyssinia, and the south-eastern portion of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. The localities in which the fly is found are either desert or semi-desert. When seen in elevated regions it occurs between the rivers, and not on their banks. The fact that it is usually a night feeder may explain the reason why it is seldom reported by travellers, and perhaps why males have been more commonly met with than females. We have indicated on the map the places where *G. longipennis* is found by means of small (shaded) squares. The numbers attached to the squares correspond with those used above in the historical and geographical section.

Khartoum,

September 6, 1913.

LITERATURE.

(In chronological sequence.)

- (1) AUSTEN, E. E. (1903): "A Monograph of the Tsetse Flies," London. Page 103 contains all the early literature.
- (2) DRAKE-BROCKMAN (1910): *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, vol. i, p. 57.
- (3) AUSTEN, E. E. (1911): "A Handbook of the Tsetse Flies," London, p. 104.
- (4) SIMPSON, J. J. (1912): *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, vol. ii, 4, p. 297. Colour Conventions for Insects and Diseases.
- (5) NEAVE, S. A. (1912): *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, vol. iii, 3, p. 308.

COLONIAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

During the year ending March 31, 1913, the Association have sent out 76 nurses for work abroad, 33 as private nurses, and 43 in Government employ, being the largest number since the commencement of the work of the Association in 1906. During the year they had 208 nurses at work compared to 276 in the previous year.

Requests for nurses have been received from Western Australia, and 10 nurses were sent out in August, 1912. This most deserving Association deserves the keenest support of all travellers and residents in the Tropics.

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SIR PATRICK MANSON NATIONAL PRESENTATION.

It is proposed to present to Sir Patrick Manson, G.C.M.G., the portrait painted by Mr. Colin Hunter, on the occasion of the dinner of the London School of Tropical Medicine at Prince's Restaurant, on Friday, October 24, 1913.

SPECIAL DRUGS FOR EACH DISEASE.

THE "DOCK AND NETTLE" IDEA OF THERAPEUTICS.

NOTHING was perhaps more prominently brought forward at the recent meeting of the British Medical Association in Brighton in July, 1913, and the International Medical Congress in London in August, 1913, than the announcement, as far at least as tropical medicine is concerned, of the inability or the failure of special drugs to alleviate disease or cure persons suffering from tropical ailments. Most of the authorities who read papers or spoke on drugs did so usually, not to announce a cure, but a failure of particular drugs in particular diseases. It may be, as regards tropical diseases, that there has not yet been time to evolve cures, seeing that our scientific knowledge of these maladies is so recent. Not that scientific investigation has ever done much in establishing particular drugs as cures; for our important remedies, mercury, arsenic, cinchona, ipecacuanha, &c., were evolved empirically and before science played any decisive part. What has been done of recent years in connection with these and other drugs is that the chemist has given us appropriate preparations of salts or extracts of these well-known drugs, which have no doubt advanced our knowledge of therapeutics and enlightened us in the ways and means of treatment. Still it must be confessed that, even



